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LIX. *Observation of the Transit of Venus over the Sun, June 6, 1761, at the Island of Rodrigues; by Mr. Pingré, of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris. Translated from the French, by Matthew Maty, M.D. F. R. S.*

Read April 29, 1762. **J**UNE 5th, at about 18<sup>h</sup> 30', the Sun rose amidst very thick clouds.

At 18<sup>h</sup> 43' 51'', Venus was entirely upon the Sun's disk; the exterior limb of the planet being at the distance of at most 15'' from that of the Sun. The intervening clouds did not permit me to measure the distance more exactly. I made use of an 18 feet refracting telescope. The following observations were made with a 9 feet telescope of the same kind:

True time.			Distance of the nearest limbs.	
h	'	''	'	''
19	3	54	1	17.1
	12	1	1	29.2
	19	42	2	10.2
	25	3	2	35.7
	29	33	2	38.6
	34	9	2	50.1
	41	18	3	5.8
	56	25	3	41.6
20	24	46	4	45.4

{ Hastily, on account of the clouds.  
The same.  
Something better.  
:: Because of clouds.

True time.			Distance of the limb.	
h	'	''	'	''
20	34	56	5	6.6
	48	55	5	23.4
	50	24	5	26.2
	54	49	5	31.9
21	1	19	5	38.7
	12	43	5	47.8
	19	17	5	51.2
	23	20	5	52.2
	25	27	5	52.6
	28	35	5	53.0
	32	35	5	53.4
	32	56	5	53.4
	38	13	5	54.6
	41	7	5	55.7
	51	16	5	55.3
	56	31	5	55.3
22	58	18	5	54.2
	1	5	5	51.5
	5	14	5	45.9
	10	39	5	40.2
	18	53	5	32.6
	25	24	5	25.1
	32	22	5	13.7
	40	4	5	2.4
	45	26	4	51.1
	53	35	4	34.0
	54	43	4	32.2

\* That is to say, good.

\* High wind.

\* \* { Very good, and the  
greatest phasis of  
the eclipse.

:: { Because of the high  
wind.

True

True time.			Distance of the limbs.		
h	'	"	'	"	
22	56	58	4	28.4	:: High wind.
	59	37	4	24.6	
23	3	13	4	17.0	*
	5	39	4	9.5	*
	7	24	4	1.9	::
	11	6	3	54.4	
	15	6	3	46.8	*
	18	40	3	37.35	
	23	7	3	27.9	::
	25	44	3	18.45	High wind.
	29	20	3	9.0	
	32	54	2	59.55	High wind.
	36	57	2	50.1	
	40	33	2	40.65	
	43	54	2	31.2	
	47	9	2	21.75	Wind.
	50	55	2	12.3	
	54	14	2	2.85	Wind.
	57	20	1	53.4	Wind.
0	0	17	1	43.95	Gentler wind.
	4	34	1	34.5	Wind.
	7	37	1	25.05	
	11	16	1	15.6	*
	14	28	1	6.15	} Wind.
	17	49	0	56.7	

The diameter of Venus, measured several times,  
 $54'' \frac{1}{2}$ .

The

The following observations were made with the 18 feet telescope:

h / "

- o 34 47 The contact of the occidental limbs.
- 52 5 { Venus, almost got off, is covered with a cloud.
- 52 23 { It is still seen, but little; another cloud.
- 53 18 { The Sun's disk seems still a little altered; but this perception is faint, and a new cloud prevents my making a better observation.
- 54 21 The transit is certainly ended.

I found the latitude of my observatory to be  $19^{\circ} 40' 40''$  south.

As for the longitude, the following observations are the only ones, which the sky, almost constantly cloudy, in the night-time, permitted me to make, amidst the tumult of arms.

June 9. An immersion of  $\omega$  in  $\pi$ , under the dark disk of the Moon,  $8^h 46' 24''$ . The immersion certainly did not come sooner; but, on account of a light cloud, which then passed over the Moon, it might have happened a little later. The doubt, however, cannot extend beyond  $2''$  of time. The star passed to the north of the Moon's center. I could not see the emerfion, because of the clouds. I made use of the 9 feet telescope.

June 21. A very uncertain observation of an immersion of  $\epsilon$  in  $\Omega$ , at  $9^h 39' 16'' \frac{1}{2}$ . I thought to have had before a sight of the star; but dare not affirm it. At  $10^h 10' 45''$ , the emerfion was certainly observed, with the same telescope.

June

June 22, at  $14^h 48' 55''$ . Immersion of the first satellite of  $\gamma$ . A good observation, with the 18 feet telescope.

July 16, at  $14^h 1' 23''\frac{1}{4}$ , the Moon and  $\sigma$   $\dagger$  get together under a light cloud, and I lose sight of the star. I believe this to be the true time of the immersion. It is at least certain, that, after 5 or 6'', the cloud being dispersed, the star was covered under the south part of the Moon. I made use of a 5 feet telescope. The clouds prevented my observing the emergence, as likewise the eclipse of the first satellite of  $\gamma$ .

July 31, at  $12^h 16' 7''$ , an immersion of the second satellite. A very dubious observation.

The same day, at  $13^h 10' 29''$ . Immersion of the first satellite. A good observation, with the 18 feet telescope.

September 1. Immersion of the first satellite, at  $9^h 49' 40''$ . Doubtful to a few seconds, on account of the clouds; with the same telescope.

The variation of the magnetical needle is  $10^\circ 42'$  N. W.

In my observation of Venus, I found its diameter much smaller than I expected. I am short-sighted; some light clouds, which now and then passed over the Sun, had obliged me to use only a slightly smoked glass; and lastly, the objective-glass of my 9 feet telescope does not appear to me sufficiently perfect. I could not measure with the micrometer the diameter of the Sun, which somewhat exceeded that of the field of my telescope. The 18 feet telescope, which I used in my observation of the egress, is excellent.

I don't doubt, that, if I could have adapted the micrometer to it, the diameter of Venus would have appeared larger than it did with the .9 feet telescope. I believe, that, by adding the semidiameter of Venus, as I observed it, to the greatest phasis  $5' 55''.7$ , deducting from the sum one half of the excess of the true diameter of Venus above the observed one  $54''\frac{1}{2}$ , and lastly, by subtracting the remainder from the semidiameter of the Sun, the least distance of the centers will be found pretty exactly; which was one of the principal observations I proposed to make.

My observations of the distances of the limbs, or at least the greatest number of them, cannot be depended upon, to more than one second. In this almost uninhabited island, I wanted several conveniencies; and, notwithstanding all my endeavours, the high wind often disordered my instrument.

The method I made use of, appeared to me to be the best for the determination of the parallaxes of the Sun and Venus. I knew that this phenomenon would be observed elsewhere, by methods, that would more directly determine the most important elements of the orbit of Venus.

I have seen no satellite of this planet; nor was Mr. Thuillier, professor of mathematics, and appointed to assist me, by the King and the Academy, luckier than myself.

I present these observations to the Royal Society of London, as a just tribute of my esteem, my respect, and my gratitude, being sensible that I owe to some of the members the passport, which the English admiralty were graciously pleased to give me.

I have

I have already made use of some other opportunities, to convey my observation into England; but not knowing whether it was received, I send this present copy, which is both more copious, and somewhat more correct.

Pingré,

Of the Royal Academy of  
Sciences of Paris.

Lisbon,  
March 6, 1762.